

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL

Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.]

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1801.

[No. 226.

Sales by Auction.

On THURSDAY next, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room, Rum in hhd's and bls., Port Wine in casks, Claret in bottles, Sugar in bls., Poland Starch in casks, Coffee in bags, Household Furniture, &c.

A quantity of DRY GOODS,

—Consisting of—

Ticklenburgs, Irish linens, jaconet, tambour'd, book and lappet muslins, tambour'd shawls, Barcelona handkerchiefs, silk hose, cambrics, calicoes, chintzes, cravats, nankeens,

A variety of India Goods, &c.

HENRY and THOS. MOORE,

Aug. 29. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

FRIDAY at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Jamaica Rum in hhd's and bls.

Continental Rum in bls.

French-Brandy in bls.

Sugar in hhd's, tierces and bls.

Coffee in bags,

Raisins in kegs and boxes,

Soap in boxes,

Segars in boxes,

A quantity of Nails in casks,

A few crates of Queens Ware,

2 sets China, Furniture, &c.

Also,

A quantity of DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Irish and Dowla Linens,

Cloths and Carpetings,

Gingham and Dimities,

Calicos, striped Nankeens,

A variety of purple and other Shawls,

White Jeans,

Muslin Shawls and Handkerchiefs,

Tambour'd, book and lappet Muslins,

Millinetts, red Hums, Fans,

Curb and snaffle Bridles,

And a variety of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

August 31. Vendue Master.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust made by John Spencer to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a debt due Thompson & Veitch, will be sold to the highest bidder, upon the premises, on a credit of four, twelve and eighteen months, on the 27th of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

A Tract of LAND containing about four hundred acres, situate in Loudoun county, about four miles from Gum Spring, and adjacent to the Broad Run Old Church.

Also, Another tract of four hundred acres, adjoining the land on which John Spencer now lives; about one mile from Gum Spring.

These lands are fertile, well timbered and abound with good water. There are on the first mentioned tract a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, &c. and an excellent apple and peach orchard; but as it is presumed no person will purchase without viewing the premises, a minute description is thought unnecessary.

They will be sold either as they now stand, or divided into smaller lots as may best suit purchasers. Bonds, with ample security, will be required, and no deal given until the first payment is made. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A.M. on the Broad Run Old Church Tract.

SAMUEL MURRAY,
JAMES M'ILHANY,
CHARLES LEWIS,
W.M. R. TAYLOR,

July 22.

Printing in all its variety executed with neatness and dispatch.

Baltimore, 1801.

PROPOSALS,

By Warner & Hanna,

For publishing by Subscription,

Six Volumes of

SELECT PLAYS,

To be entitled,

The American Theatre.

CONDITIONS.

1. The whole set will be printed in a handsome duodecimo size, on a superfine wove paper, and new type, made purposely for the work.
2. The price to subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, will be one dollar per volume—to non-subscribers one dollar and seventy-five cents.
3. No money required until the delivery of each volume, and at the completion of the whole a list of its patrons will be given.
4. The first volume will consist of the following much-admired plays—*Castle Spectre*, *Heir at Law*, *the Stranger*, and *Secrets Worth Knowing*.
5. The publishers pledge themselves to be particular in their selection, by giving place to such plays as are publicly and justly admired for purity of sentiment, and elegance of diction; and no expence withheld in rendering the work for beauty equal to any in America.

When it is considered that the American public have never as yet been put in possession, from a press in this country, of a set of well selected and approved plays, capable of producing much rational sentiment, chaste wit, and good humor, so well calculated to inculcate morality, amuse, recreate and animate the mind—the publishers flatter themselves their exertions will meet with encouragement.

Subscriptions are received at the office of the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

Will be landed this day,

From on board the schooner Elizabeth,

at Fitzgerald's wharf,

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

For sale by

JOHN and JAS. TUCKER.

Aug. 31. d3t

Thompson and Veitch

Have received by the brig Commerce, capt.

Baldwin, from England,

A Consignment of a Quantity of

D R Y . G O O D S ,

Amongst which are,

Printed calicoes and chintzes, Muslins of various kinds, Plain and figured cambric, Millinetts and dimities, Irish linens and table linens, Shawls, hose, ribbons, Blanketing, serges, &c. &c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily, the above goods will be sold unusually low, for cash, produce or notes at a short date.

Aug. 7. d

JOHN G. LADD

HAS REMOVED

His Store of Goods, from the Frame Warehouse, on Col. Gilpin's wharf, to the Brick Warehouse next directly westward thereof, where he offers for sale, a variety of WET and DRY GOODS on very reasonable terms.

Russia Sheetings,

A few bales of the best quality, entitled to drawback on exportation, just received and for sale as above.

Intending to leave this place some few weeks, my brother, Mr. William Ladd, will attend to my concerns during my absence.

JOHN G. LADD.

July 22.

TO LET,

The WAREHOUSE

occupied by John G. Ladd, with the whole of the wharf, known by the name of Gilpin's wharf. For terms apply to

A. and E. JANNEY.

Colchester, Aug. 29, 1801.

Messrs. SNOWDEN & Co.

PURSUANT to my promise, I now come forward to exhibit to the world the character of Walter S. Belt; whose infamous conduct, must confine him to eternal infamy, with every honest man. The most immaculate characters have been assailed by the *flaute of insanity*—but, I trust, I shall repel this attack on me, by a *puissant* *canine puppy*, as it behoves a man who regards his reputation. He charges me with having underhandedly attempted to injure his reputation: The fact is quite otherwise,—for upon receiving positive information of his *baseness*, I wrote to him and stated each particular against him, and am prepared to give up my *athor*.

Agreeable to my ideas of the business, there is nothing like *underhandedness* or *lying* in this. He has never made the least attempt to controvert a single charge; but about ten days afterwards, sends me a challenge—which he never would have thought of, had it not been for the information he got from Mr. James G. Smith, who was the bearer of the challenge.—Mr. Smith's certificate, (No. 1,) will show, previous to Belt's displaying so much bravery, that he had been informed that I would not accept a challenge from him; as I considered him amongst the most degraded of the human species. I probably differ from Mr. Belt, in not having a desire to publish my valorous deeds; and was the circulation of your paper confined to my acquaintance, it would be unnecessary for me to say any thing about it: but the testimony of some of the most respectable characters in Maryland, can be adduced to prove, that I have been unfortunately engaged in a principal encounter, than once, and that my conduct on those occasions, would make a *bold* *man* *shame* *to* *any* *one*. I am not afraid of Mr. Belt, or any other person; but my life is too valuable to my family, to risk it with one as obscure and infamous as he is. We have a specimen of his bravery exhibited in Mr. Huskies's certificate, (No. 2,) and of his integrity in the certificate of a lady of unimpeachable character;—(but being a lady, would not wish her name to appear in public, a copy of it is left with the printer.) In which is clearly shewn an attempt to defraud, by selling goods at one price and charging them at another—was it a solitary instance of his *mal-conduct*, it might be termed a *casualty*, but there are a number of similar complaints. The letter from Mr. Shumate, (No. 3,) conffirms the *villainy* of said Belt:—There it is clearly illustrated, that he either meant to keep the *pocket book* altogether, or extort from Mr. Shumate an *extravagant premium*. As he is frequently under the intoxicating influence of ardent spirits, that might have been an excuse for him, had not a night intervened, which must have brought him to his reflection. I presume the public did not expect more coercive reasons than I have assigned, for not descending to *equalize* myself with him. I could adduce several other acts of his equally bad; but it would be protracting this publication to an unnecessary length, and bestowing more time and paper than the *contemptible object* *merits*: therefore, I shall conclude by referring the public to the annexed certificates and letter.

JAMES H. BLAKE.

(No. 1.)

I do hereby certify, that I heard Dr. Blake say, that he considered Mr. Walter Belt a villain, and that he had forfeited all pretensions to the character of a gentleman—further that he should go prepared in case of an attack from said Belt, but never would put himself on a level with him. Which conversation passed antecedent to his sending the challenge, and I told said Belt that I knew the doctor would not fight him.

JAMES G. SMITH.

(No. 2.)

Colchester, Aug. 27, 1801.

I do hereby certify, that some time ago, I was insulted by Walter S. Belt, when I struck him several times, which he calmly received without resenting it.

Wm. HUSKINS.

(No. 3.)

DUMFRIES, August 15th, 1801.

I received yours of the 14th requesting me to inform you of Mr. Belt's conduct respecting a *Pocket Book* of mine, which was found on the road.—The case is as follows: When Mr. Joseph Gibbert and myself passed the church about four miles from Colchester, we saw Mr. Belt and a young lady at the church—after we had passed some distance, we saw them start on after us—Pasture that place and Colchester I happened to drop my pocket book, a few minutes after I got to Colchester Mr. Belt rode up, and came into Mr. Ward's tavern and saw me, but never let me know anything about it, and I had never missed it. After I got home I used to get some papers out and miss my pocket book; the next morning as soon as it was day my brother, John Shumate, hired a horse and started on as far as Colchester, where he made every enquiry that was necessary. Mr. Belt asked him what was in the pocket book—he told him there were 30 dollars in cash and several valuable papers—Mr. Belt observed that he should suppose I would think myself well off if I could get my book and papers and give up the 30 dollars in cash. After my brother was about to write to Mr. Rees of Alexandria about it, or had written Mr. Belt called him out and again enquired if he meant to give up the book, and my brother said, that any person finding it should return it to him. Mr. Belt said he could not think of asking, but at last he went with horse hire and other expenses made it cost me £2. 4. 6. when the gentleman might have given it to me the night before, as he knew me, and as I have been informed since, he mentioned that he had found it in the private room, while I was there—my name was on the back of almost every paper. If the gentleman denies this, my brother will move to this place in a few days and he will come to Colchester.

I am yours, &c.

JOS. SHUMATE.

N. B. After he had got the money he requested him to say nothing about it, as it was a young lady that found it.

J. S.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

of

THOMAS ERSKINE.

[Concluded.]

On the original trial of the Dean of St. Asaph, at Shrewsbury, where Mr. Erskine appeared as counsel for the Dean, a special verdict was delivered by the jury, finding the defendant guilty of the *fact of publishing*. Mr. Justice Buller, who presided at the trial, desired them to reconsider it, as it could not be recorded in the terms in which they expressed it. On this occasion Mr. Erskine insisted that the verdict should be recorded as it was found. This was resisted by the judge, who meeting with unusual opposition from the counsel, peremptorily told him to sit down, or he should compel him. "My lord," returned Mr. Erskine, "I will not sit down—Your lordship may do your duty, but I will do mine." The judge was silent. It would have been more consistent with the dignity of the court, if the threat, which he did not feel himself prepared to execute, had not escaped the learned judge. Mr. Erskine concludes his argument in this case, with this sentiment:

"It was the first command and counsel of my youth, always to do what my conscience told me to be my duty; and to leave the consequences to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust the practice, of this parental lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have no

reason to complain, that my obedience to it has been even a temporal sacrifice. I have found, on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth; and I shall point it out as such to my children."

The independence exhibited by our advocate on every occasion, threw upon him the defences of persons prosecuted for sedition or libel by government. No reasoning can be more uncandid, than to infer that his political opinions had any real sympathy with those entertained by the numerous race of libellers who resorted to him for legal protection. They know but little of the duty of a counsel who reason in this manner. As a servant of the public, he is bound by the obligations of professional honor, to afford his assistance to those who engage him in their behalf. It is the privilege of the accused, in a free country to be heard impartially and equitably, and to be tried by the fair interpretation of the laws to which he is amenable. They who imagine that the advocate identifies with his own, the opinions and acts of the party he is representing, are carried away by erroneous reasonings, tending, in their consequences, to deprive the innocent of protection, by denying a fair measure of justice to the guilty. This sense of duty Mr. Erskine has carried to an honorable extreme, not having been deterred from it by the malignant representations of party calumny, nor tempted to abandon it by the hopes and promises of professional promotion. His defense, however, of Paine, occasioned his sudden dismission from the office he held as attorney-general to the Prince of Wales. It is unnecessary to inquire who were the advisers at Carlton-House upon this occasion; it is sufficient to say, that the measure was dictated by minds of too weak a texture, and too contracted a size, to comprehend either the duties of an English advocate, or the rights of an English subject. In justice, however, to the prince, there is no reason to believe that he approved of the measure, or willingly acceded to it. In those moments of political phrenzy, it was forced upon him by those who could not feel the enlarged and liberal sentiments of that great personage on such an occasion, and who were not ashamed to make use of the most unworthy instruments of political artifice and intrigue, having no other political science than that of pursuing objects most familiar to their minds.

The most brilliant event in Mr. Erskine's professional life was the part cast up on him in conjunction with Mr. Gibbs, in the state trials, in the year 1794. The accused gentlemen looked to Mr. Erskine as their instrument of safety. He undertook their several defences with an enthusiasm that rendered him insensible to the fatigues of a long and continued exertion: nothing was omitted that could elucidate their innocence; nothing overlooked that tended to weaken the force of the case stated against them by the crown lawyers. The trials lasted several days: the public expectation hung upon them with most inconceivable anxiety, and the feelings of good men and virtuous citizens accompanied the accused to their trial, with hopes not unmixed with apprehension, that, from their acquittal, the liberty of the subject would receive additional strength and confirmation.

One of Mr. Erskine's latest speeches was upon the prosecution of Paine's Age of Reason. It is a signal blessing, in an age when the sentiment is openly undervalued and despised, that men of great talents should display a lively sensibility to the obligations of religion, as the best auxiliaries of morality and conscience, and that they should employ their eloquence and their reason, the best gift of God to man, in impressing on the general mind the consolations derived from the truths it has imparted.

The character of this great man is reflected by the actions of a life spent in the active exercise of an honorable occupation. His various talents, even by the violence of party, have not once been questioned. To say that he is unequal to his intellectual efforts, is to say little more than may be affirmed of the greatest men who have flourished in eloquence, in poetry, or philosophy. Let him, however, who desires to frame a correct estimate of his powers, attend the court in which they are hourly exercised; let him not build his judgment on an isolated specimen; let him pursue his mind, as it were, to the context, and examine his diversified merits in the endless variety of causes on which he is occupied: let him remark the facility of transition with which he glides to the successive

transactions of the day; the correctness with which he narrates and details their circumstances, and the unceasing pliability of his mind on subjects of such various and discordant natures.

It would be gratifying to exhibit the domestic character of Mr. Erskine—He has four sons and four daughters; and in the bosom of his family, he finds a sooth-ing relaxation from the cares and agitations of his public engagements. Whatever time he can snatch from the accumulated mass of labours with which he is surrounded, is devoted to social intercourse with his friends and his family. No man is endowed with a greater share of constitutional vivacity: he is sportive, and almost playful in his relaxations; a circumstance not unfrequently found in the history of men of genius.

Upon these topics we cannot enlarge. In this memoir an attempt has been made to exhibit his public character with fairness and impartiality. Of his private virtues it would be indecorous to make any enumeration. *In integratam aequa uitam
nentiam in tanto viro referre injuria virum
tutum fuerit. Tacit. in vit. Agric.*

NEW-YORK, August 28.

The ship Chesapeake, captain Tombs, came up last evening in 54 days from London. She left London on the first of July, and our regular series of papers brought by her is to that date inclusive. In addition to the intelligence we published yesterday from Glasgow, these papers inform us,

That the movements of the combined fleets in Brest harbor indicate a design to put to sea immediately. The appearance of such a design has occasioned the English government to augment their channel fleet to 35 sail of the line, and to man them by vigorous impositions from the smaller vessels. Fifteen thousand troops are said to have embarked on board the French fleet, and that the seamen are paid up all their arrears.

The armistice in the Baltic has been prolonged eight weeks beyond the time specified in the convention.

Preparations for war are carrying on in the Austrian monarchy with vigor. New fortresses are establishing in the Tyrol, at the three paces of Renti, on the frontiers of Upper Subbia, Finisterre, and Glarens, on the frontiers of the Cisalpine and Helvetia—for what purpose is not even conjectured.

France, Austria and Prussia, have settled the indemnities to be granted to the ci-devant Duke of Tuscany.

The Editor of one of the Augsburg Gazettes declares he is warranted in asserting "that all the rumors which have been circulated respecting the death of the Russian Paul are false, and that they had their origin in the English newspapers."

A letter from Marcellus, dated the 16th June, says "a Greek arrived at Genoa states, that he was visited by Gantheaume's division beyond the Pharus of Messina. It had taken five Turkish vessels. Letters from Leghorn announced the arrival in that port of an Imperial ship, in six days from Tripoli, with the consul of the United States, who states, that at Tripoli the news was public that the English had been completely beaten before Alexandria, of which they had raised the siege. The same letters add that the French consul at Tripoli had been received with the most distinguished honors. One of these letters is addressed to the house of Burn; the other, from the Danish consul at Leghorn is addressed to the consul of the same nation at Marcellus."

In contradiction to the above statement, we are informed that a London paper of July 2 (which was obtained by the Chesapeake while she lay at Gravesend, and which has not come into our possession) mentions an offer of the French garrison in Alexandria to surrender and evacuate Egypt on certain conditions, which gen. Hutchinson has temporarily refused.

Arrived, ship Mercury, Miller, Greenock; Susan, Adams, London; Chesapeake, Tombs, do. schr' Fancy, ——, Newfoundland, William, Boxby, Charle-ton; sloop Morning Star, ——, P. Republican.

The ship Ohio, Hall, and brig Triton, Howland, have arrived at Belfast.

From *Lloyd's List* of June 30th, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

At Gravesend—Northern Liberties, from Charlton.

At Plymouth—Arm and James, Dock-wray, R. Island.

At Falmouth—Mary Packet, New-York.

At Liverpool—Richard, Caton, Baltimore, Hope, Dawson, Virginia; Venus, Rigley, N. York.

At Dover—Northern Liberties, M-Caw, Charleston.

The Juliana, Roath, sailed from Gravesend on the 27th June, for this port; and the Newton, Riley, for Philadelphia.

Arrived since our last.

Ship Susan, Adams, from London. Augt 17th, in lat. 42, long. 65, 30, spoke ship Comus, bound from London to Nantucket.

Ship Mercury, Miller, from Greenock. July 15th, spoke the brig Rover, of Portsmouth, bound from Boston to Falmouth, out 13 days. 22, spoke the ship Harriet, Sterling, out 13 days from Boston for Liverpool. Augt. 7th, in lat. 42, long. 56, 40, spoke ship Orion, Collins, of N. York, bound from Liverpool to Balti-more, out 35 days.

Ship Chesapeake, Tombs, from London. July 19th, in lat. 42, 26, long. 14, 50, spoke ship Juliana, Worth, from London to N. York. Aug. 5th, in lat. 40, 24, long. 58, 14, spoke brig Mary, from Norfolk to Cork, out 10 days. 21st spoke brig Lapwing, from Belfast, to Portsmouth, out 42 days. 24th, spoke brig Spy, out 4 days from Norfolk, bound to Cork.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.

Arrived, schr' Amity, Rugg, Portsmouth; sloop Polly, Luce, Boston; Almena, Bird, New-York; Sally, Webb, Richmond.

Came up from the Lazaretto.

Schr' Experiment, Jewel, Martinique.

Arrived at the Lazaretto.

Schr' Adventure, Denabre, Porto Rico. Left it 10th of August.

Capt. Cushing, of the schr' Els, sailed from Aux Cayes the 8th August. In the passage off Heneaga, fell in with six sail of English merchantmen, bound for London; was boarded by one of the fleet ships, commanded by one Akins, and treated in a most shameful manner: after having fired several times, and hailed capt. Cushing, when within musket shot, he gave a whole volley of musquetry into the schooner. On the 12th inst. fell in with the schr' Jane, Toby, of and bound for Philadelphia, from Aux Cayes; failed 2 days before the Els.

Left at Aux Cayes,

Ship John Malby, of and for Boston, to sail in 6 days; brig William and Mary, Charleston, 10 do. schr' Penelope, do. 15 do.

Capt. Hall of the schr' Telemachus, states that he left at Dominica, only he schr. Apollo, Holdbrook, of Wiscasset, to sail the 10th inst. Aug. 23, in lat. 38, long. 74, spoke the schr' Atlantic of and for N. York, out 30 days from Jamaica.

Capt. Cable, of the brig Nymph, left at St. Iago de Cuba, the schr' Dilpatch, and schr' Peggy, Fellow. At the Moro was overhauled by a British frigate, and two letters broken open, on suspicion of their being from the Spanish consul at St. Iago de Cuba. Was boarded in the passage, by two frigates and a king's schr', treated politely. Off Heneaga; was chased by two privateers, but outlasted them.

Capt. Oakford, of the schr' Triton, left at the Havanna, the 15th inst. brigs Thetis, Davis, and Ann-Sarah, of and for Philadelphia, to sail the 18th inst.—An embargo was expected at the Havanna.

Ship Hope, from Cayenne, brig Sally, ——, from St. Martin's, and schr' Jane, Toby, Aux Cayes, are below.

The ship Aurora, capt. Colles, is advertised in the Glasgow Courier of the 1st July, to sail from Greenock for Philadelphia the first week in July.

The Fanny, Braine, for N. York the 10th July.

The brig Belisarius for Boston the 10th July.

The ship Huron for N. York the 10th July. The ship Magnet for N. York on the 10th July. The brig Lydia for N. York on the 10th.

The ship Jeannie, capt. Cowan, for City Point on the 10th July.

The ship Murray for Charleston on the 20th July. The Mac, for Charleston on the 20th.

BALTIMORE, August 29.

Yesterday afternoon returned to this port the sloop of war Maryland, John Rogers, esquire, commander, which took out Mr. Dawson, messenger, with the

French treaty to France. The Maryland failed from Havre on the 15th of July, but as she lay off and on several weeks previous to her departure, no papers were received on board so late as probably otherwise would have been. What the editors have received, they are indebted for to the politeness of captain Izard, one of the passengers, but as they are only to the 14th Meffidor (July 2) they are deprived the pleasure of detailing any thing worthy the curiosity and anticipations of their readers: In fact, the papers of Paris appear nearly as barren as in a time of the most profound peace, and are as newless as those of America. A few translations, however, are made, more for translation's sake, than the importance of the articles.

By verbal information, obtained from intelligent gentlemen, it appears, that a general peace was on the raps at Paris, and sanguine expectations were entertained that the grand event, or its precursor, a general truce, would be proclaimed on the 14th of July, the political birth-day of France. This expectation, however, with due deference to the more accurate and local knowledge of our informant, we conceive, should not be too sanguinely indulged here, as it appears to be built by persons there tired of the havoc of war too slender and speculative a foundation, and borders more on possibility than probability.

No official news had been received at Paris of the fate of Egypt—nor was anything certain known of the squadron under Gantheaume. Some uncautious, it appears by the French papers, had prevailed at Paris the end June, upon a rumour that sir J. B. Warren had fallen in with and captured the greater part of them.

The destiny of Portugal, we learn by the same authority, is finally sealed—the French having taken her European possessions under their protection, and the British having sent out a squadron to take the Brazils under theirs.

The convention between this country and France, curious as it may seem, was not ratified when the Maryland failed, tho' matters were said to be in a fair way. Probably it was, with the treaties (or entreaties) of other petty powers taking a nap in the consular cabinet, till the grand resurrection day of the 14th, which was to give peace to the world. Be this as it may, Mr. Dawson remained at Paris, waiting the final event; or concluding, probably, that as a general peace was once more about to spread its benignant reign over the world, by remaining on the spot he could answer as well for "envoy extraordinary," (the character which is given him at Paris) as citizen Chancellor Livingston. Tom Paine, his intended fellow passenger, remained also enjoying *Parisian pleasures*, conceiving possibly, that if Mr. Dawson should be made a plenip., he had as fair a claim as Mr. Sumpter, to be secretary.

Arrived, schr. Caroline, capt. Benson, from Bordeaux.

Left there ship Six Brothers, of Boston, and brig Three Brothers, King, of Baltimore, to sail next day for N. Orleans.

July 29th, in lat. 41, 45, long. 56, 55 spoke the ship Sifters, capt. Charbinton, 10 days from Charleston, bound to Cowes, all well.

August 6, in lat. 39, 30, long. 63, 58, spoke the brig Betsy, capt. Williams, 8 days from Baltimore, bound to Hamburg. On the 26th, in lat. 37, 37, long. 72, 30, spoke the ship Adelaide, capt. Munn, of Baltimore, out one day.

The ship Mercury, capt. Waters, left the Capes yesterday.

The ship on ground, which proved to be the Smallwood, got off last night.

The Sally, from Liverpool, is in the river.

Translations for the Federal Gazette, from Paris papers to 14 Meffidor, July 2.

LONDON, June 22.

The opinion of a negotiation being opened between England and France gains ground daily, and is authorized by the frequent conferences between Mr. Otto and our minister; he had yesterday a conference with lord Hawkesbury. Hardly a day passes without dispatches from Dover to Calais and from Calais to Dover.

June 27.

Mr. Otto has resolved not to go to Paris, since in the course of the communications he has had with lord Hawkesbury he has found much moderation, and a spirit of conciliation on the part of the British government. [Morning Chron.]

All the ready to p Wednesday immediately from the ad-dinary, 2 have redou- maritime d

The empe- acknowledg- indemni- Tuscany are

It is gene- where that the peace betwee as very distri- tions to the c dington, at the commons.

regard a peace as certain, ca in their conditio- ration of the ri- rality believed peace only in continental p Now, an und require long p be retarded should happen great revolu- dence can ei

in effect the l this triple po- tunes too mu of public li forces bear ne- on of the thi be wondered want bread, royal marine men, able to chant that bus and her o- onal soldiers

Egypt; and that Scotland are the regular 800,000 men manufactures their popula- lions of male thirds are to be 20 and above the country en- mance a third ed men: so to than 15 or 1, agriculture, kinds, liberal the adminis- These calcu- nisters someti- occasion seri-

PARIS, The govern- museum of nat- the late Mr. L tanist, who w door of his ho

We learn from the *Clef du Co* emperor has m Paris, "that execute the pla- cularizations, on between th- that he would public, if it i itself."

The last in contr- ari- a- nities and fecu- communicati- communi- and that it w days to the del

Letters from in saying, wh- which are ca- confid- and the b- peft, they view which i relief XIV. ing) expressed

All the vessels which were at Plymouth ready to put to sea received orders on Wednesday to join the channel fleet immediately: this order was carried to them from the admiralty by a courier extraordinary. They write from that place that the movements of the French fleet in Brest have redoubled the activity in preparations for defence, which were making in the maritime department at that port.

June 29.

The emperor of Germany has refused to acknowledge the king of Etruria, until the indemnifications to the grand duke of Tuscany are settled.

HAMBURG, June 22.

It is generally believed here and elsewhere that the English ministry regard a peace between that country and France as very distant, notwithstanding intuitions to the contrary given by Mr. Addington, at the last session of the house of commons. The English ministry, who regard a peace with the Northern powers as certain, cannot fail of being more hard in their condition with France, since a duration of the war will increase the prosperity of their commerce. It is also generally believed that the French will find a peace only in London, as they found a continental peace at the gates of Vienna. Now, an undertaking of this nature will require long preparation; and peace will still be retarded many years, unless there should happen in England one of those great revolutions which no human prudence can either foresee or prevent; and which must necessarily result from impious circumstances, such as the discontent of the people arrived at a certain height; an overburthen of public contribution; and a too great augmentation of the armed force. It must be acknowledged that in effect the British government has, under this triple point of view, trusted her fortunes too much to chance, to the danger of public liberty. Her sea and land forces bear no proportion to the population of the three kingdoms; and it cannot be wondered at that the nation should want bread, when it is considered that the royal marine consists of 120 or 130,000 men, able to bear arms; that her merchantmen give employ to nearly double that number; that her colonial possessions and her conquests employ 100,000 national soldiers, including the army of Egypt; that Ireland requires 100,000 armed men, including the militia of the country; and that the coasts of England and Scotland are guarded by 200,000, with the regular militia. Here are nearly 800,000 men taken from agriculture and manufactures; and if it be considered that their population is reckoned at 5 or 6 millions of males at most, of whom two thirds are to be deducted for those under 20 and above 60, it will be found that the country employs in its defence or commerce a third or nearly of the able-bodied men: so that there remain little more than 15 or 1,600,000 men to attend to agriculture, manufactures, arts of all kinds, liberal professions, trades, sciences, the administration of civil affairs, &c. These calculations, should the English ministers sometimes reflect on them, would occasion serious alarms.

PARIS, (14 Messidor) July 2.

The government has purchased for the museum of national history, the library of the late Mr. Liberterre, the celebrated botanist, who was last year assassinated at the door of his house.

We learn from good authority, says the *Clef du Cabinet*, No. 1620, that the emperor has made a formal declaration at Paris, "that it is impossible for him to execute the plan of indemnities for the secularizations, which had been agreed upon between the republic and himself; and that he would leave the affair to the republic, if it would take the trouble upon itself."

The last letters from Vienna, on the contrary, assure us that the plan of indemnities and secularizations has already been communicated to Mr. Hugel, Imperial counsellor near the diet of the empire; and that it will be submitted in a few days to the deliberations of the diet.

Letters from Germany and Italy agree in saying, that the actual negotiations which are carrying on between the first confidant and the holy father, have principally for their object to put an end to the feuds of the French clergy. "We expect," they add, "to see realized the view which Benedict XIII. (and not Benedict XIV.) as was mentioned this morning expressed to the father of Montfau-

con:—*Less Gallic liberty, and less ultra-montane pretensions; and we will put things on their proper level.*" It must be acknowledged that these Gallic liberties, and these ultra-montane pretensions, are expressed in an ancient manner which we did not expect to see revived at the present day.

RATISBON, June 21.

The most profound silence is observed on the subject of the indemnifications; but the negotiations are not the less active. Some politicians conceive that this calm covers and precedes a final and definitive resolution. The great powers are never in the wrong!

CHARLESTON, August 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated June 25, 1801.

"Mr. Addington, with an intention of bringing about his grand and darling object, a speedy peace, and at the same time an honorable one, is at present preparing an extensive expedition against the West-India islands yet in possession of the enemy—this fleet is to consist of six sail of the line, ten frigates and two sloops of war, with about forty sail of transports, which are to be joined by the ships already on the Jamaica station: the troops intended for this expedition are to be chiefly drafted from old regiments that have been inured to hot climates. Their first efforts, it seems, are to be directed against Porto-Rico, which is to be succeeded by an attack upon Guadalupe. The command of the army, it is thought, will be given to general lord Grey; at least, from his local knowledge of the West-India islands, he has of late been frequently consulted. It is not yet even conjectured who will take the command of the fleet. This will shew you in what estimation we hold the French marine, when at this time so considerable an armed force is about to leave the country—the harbour of Brest is almost filled with the combined fleet which is at present ready for sea."

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

The Editors of the Alexandria Advertiser respectfully inform their patrons that WILLIAM GLASCOCK, the person herefore employed to carry the paper in town, is, in consequence of an unprecedent refusal on his part to fulfil his engagements, no longer in their employ, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.—Apprehending that some of our subscribers were missed yesterday, and that it may still be the case, from our being necessitated to employ a person totally unacquainted with their place of residence, and an absolute refusal of Glascock's to accompany him and give the necessary instructions, we must beg such as have been or may be neglected, to send to the office for their papers, and we will take care that they shall be regularly served in future. We flatter ourselves the change that has taken place will be to the mutual gratification and benefit of our patrons and ourselves.

Our readers are referred to the first page of this day's paper, for Dr. Blake's answer to the charges brought against him by Walter S. Bell.

The following Circular to the Agents and Consuls of the United States residing in France, Spain, &c. &c. has been written by our consul at Tripoli.

"GENTLEMEN,

"In addition to my circular of the 11th inst. I am sorry to inform you that our flag staff was chopped down upon Thursday the 14th inst. and War was declared in form by the Bashaw of Tripoli against the United States of America.

"You will please to give every possible publicity to this circular, and transmit a copy thereof to the Department of State. I shall depart from Tripoli to Tunis in a few days, where I mean to wait the President's orders.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,
JAMES L. CATHCART.
Chancery of the U. States of
America at Tripoli, in
Barbary, May 15, 1801.]

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, dated August 5, received by a merchant in N. York.

"There are official accounts in town of the French having landed 400 men in Dominica from Guadalupe. They have met with a repulse from the militia, and it is expected they will all be taken prisoners."

The Mercantile Advertiser of N. York, in stating the arrival of capt. Rogers, from Greenock, says, "The British government (as capt. Rogers informs) have offered to the French Republic the preliminaries of peace, which have been published, and which captain R. says he read in a Greenock paper, but neglected to bring out with him."

COMMERCIAL MEMORANDUM,

Prices at St. Thomas:

Pork 20 dols. Beef 16, and Flour 15 per barrel.

Prices at St. Martins:

Pork 25 dols. Beef 16, and Flour 15 per barrel.

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE!

On Wednesday the 19th inst. four American seamen made their escape from the *Arethusa* British frigate, now cruising off Boston light house. The circumstances as related by two of them now in Salem, are as follows:

A midshipman was sent on shore to one of the Boston Islands, to procure some milk, and these men composed the boat's crew—they had previously determined to run away the first good opportunity that offered, and being once more on their native ground dared to think they were free. When the British officer was gone into the house to get the milk, they ran and seized another boat and rowed over to a neighbouring Island, where they fortunately found a person who for a trifling reward conducted them in safety to Boston.

These men also report, that about a month past the *Arethusa* captured an American ship from Boston bound to the *Île de France*, and sent her into Halifax. They described this vessel, as a short clump looking ship, about 2 or 300 tons, burthen with a woman figured head, and deep loaded. The ship had only left Boston that day—they do not recollect her name—none of the crew were taken out, and as we have not heard of such a prize arriving in Halifax we think it probable the American captain has regained possession of his vessel.

Two of these men belonged to Norfolk, and the others to New-York, and all of them had been impressed, for some time past. They add, that every British man of war has more or less American impressed seamen, detained contrary to their inclination—there are 8 or 10 now on board the *Arethusa*.

From a late London Paper.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Court of Session, Edinburgh.

The Court of Session lately decided a question between the seamen of Prestonpans and Messrs. George and James Warroch of that place, respecting a charitable fund belonging to the seamen. As similar cases may probably have occurred in other sea port towns, of which the trade has decayed, the statement of the decision may be of general importance.

Prestonpans, which is a borough of barony was formerly a place of considerable trade. So early as 1624, the ship masters and sailors had raised a fund for the relief of the poor of their body, and their widows and orphan children. After the Union with England, the trade of Prestonpans fell into decay, and the ship masters who used to reside there, left the place. A few of the members who had left the sea and betaken themselves to other professions, had the influence to procure a regulation to be made which excluded seamen from admission, unless they happened to be children of former members of the society. They afterwards assumed an arbitrary power of rejecting all candidates for admission, inasmuch that no new member has been received since the year 1762.

Thus the incorporation came at last to centre in the Messrs. Warroch, who had been admitted members though neither of them ever were seamen. These gentlemen lent out the funds, amounting to 600. sterl. in their own names, and the only thing which kept alive the memory of the institution, was the payment to an old widow of a small pension of 10s. per quarter. The fund was thus about to be lost altogether to the public, when some seamen,

who had applied for admission, and had been rejected, brought this action before the court of session, concluding that Messrs. Warroch should be ordered to admit them members, and account for the funds of the society.

These gentlemen opposed this claim, alledging, that this was no more than a private Friendly Society; that they, as the surviving members, had an uncontrollable power to reject candidates for admission, without any cause assigned, and were entitled to do with the funds what they thought proper. The court had not occasion to decide on this argument; for though the original constitution of the society could not be shewn, it was proved to have existed under the name of the "Incorporation of Seamen of Prestonpans," downwards from the year 1624, and to have exercised all the rights of a body corporate during that period. The court accordingly found it to be an existing Incorporation, and that the funds behaved to be applied to the charitable purposes for which they were contributed; that the pursuers were entitled to be admitted members; and the original laws being now lost, the cause was remitted to the Lord Ordinary, that regulations might be framed suitable to this incorporation, in the present circumstances of the trade of Prestonpans. The court further found that Messrs. Warroch were not entitled to charge any part of their own expences against the funds of the Incorporation, but that the pursuers were entitled to payment of their expences from the funds.

HISTORICAL ANECDOTE.

Among the different ancient heretics, the Donatists were the maddest, who courted a violent death, under notion that such was martyrdom. A company of them once met an orthodox person, and putting a sword into his hand, ordered him to kill them; or, if he refused, threatening to kill him. He refused, unless they would permit him first to bind them all, for fear, as he said, that when one or two should be killed, the rest would change their minds and slay him. Having bound them fast, he gave each a sound whipping, and so left them. We have a sort of Donatists now, who court death, not as martyrdom for the sake of religion, but on account of what they call honor. Every one of this description, who sends a challenge to another, should be fast bound and severely scourged.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LOST in the town of Alexandria, on the 21st August, a large, flat, Gold French WATCH; a single case, which opens by a spring in the shank of the watch; the maker's name *Breguet, à Paris*; the motto round the dial plate is in Latin, "Rege momenta recte horæ faciunt." It had no chrystral, and it was in carrying it to a watch-maker's for one, it was lost. Whoever has found it, and will deliver it to Mr. Andrew Jamieson, shall receive the above reward and no questions asked.

SARAH B. MASON.

Sept. 1.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

For apprehending and securing *Jerrard*, a Mulatto man, a carpenter by trade, who eloped about the 23d day of last June: he is a middle sized fellow, about 30 years of age, light complexion, black eyes, and much freckled, his hair thick and generally combed up pretty high before, pleasant, soft, smiling countenance, has a scar on one of his arms near the shoulder, the particular arm I cannot at present recollect. It is supposed that he is lurking about Dumfries where he lately lived some time, by permission of Miss Beaufort Tyler, to whom he belongs and of whom I hired him for the present year. He took off undy clothes of gingham, cloth, &c. which I cannot at present describe.

JOHN HOOD.

Fauquier, Aug. 30. 2aw3w

TO LET.

A convenient 2 story House on Duke street, opposite to col. Deneal's. For terms apply to

GURDEN CHAPIN.

Aug. 29.

Printing in all its variety, executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

COLUMBIA ACADEMY,
King-Street, between Pitt and Royal Streets,
ALEXANDRIA.

Young Gentlemen are taught English, French, Latin, Greek, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, with other branches of an useful and ornamental education, by the Rev. James Chambers, A. M. many years master of a Boarding School in England.

TERMS.

	Dols. Cts.
Education, Board, Lodging, Wahing and Stationary,	50
per quarter,	
Day Scholars, for Latin, French, &c.	7 50
Do. do. for English, French, &c.	6
Do. do. for English, A. rithmetic, &c.	4

N. B. Proper assistants are constantly employed. Young ladies are taught in separate classes; English, French, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography, in separate apartments. Great care will be taken to instruct the more advanced youth in the elements of composition, particularly Epistolary Writing, and the rules to be observed in Public Speaking.

August 1.

FOR SALE,
A valuable lot of ground on Royal street, between Cameron and King streets, on which are erected two small frame dwelling Houses; the lot is 25 feet front, and 123 feet 6 inches deep. Apply to

HENRY and THOS. MOORE.

August 15.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers yesterday morning, a Negro man named GEORGE, about 24 years of age, he is a stout well made fellow and very black, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, flat face, sullen look, his eyes sunk in his head, small ears, he has two round spots, near the size of a small four pence half penny, on his right arm near the elbow, which, he says, was occasioned by the bite of a dog, several white spots on the front part of the same arm, near the bend of the elbow, caused by a burn, a mark on his left arm where he was inoculated for the small pox, near which there is the mark of a cut about 1½ inches long, a mark of a cut across the side of his right big toe, a large mark on the right side of his belly, pretty low down, occasioned by a scald when a boy.

He was seen yesterday afternoon at one of the Ravensworth Quarters, where he has a wife, and from whence he took away all his clothes. He had on, when he went away, an oxford shirt and trowsers, wool hat, shoes tied with strings, all about half worn, but he will no doubt change his clothes, as he has a great variety of them.

We expect he will endeavor to get to the neighbourhood of Rector-Town, in Virginia where he lived when young, with Mr. Robert Allison, deceased, from whom we purchased him, or to Hager's-Town, in Maryland, where, and in the neighborhood of which, he has some acquaintances, and particularly at Mr. William Allison's.

We will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said negro to us in this town, if taken without the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax, or 10 dollars, if taken within either of these counties.

HEPBURN and DUNDASS.

Alex. Aug. 25, 1801. d3w

The Subscriber

HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
The following articles:

One pipe real 4th proof

Cognac Brandy,
20 lbs. first quality Sugar
100 sacks of Salt.
3000 lbs. first quality salt-petered Hams,
18 travelling Cakes.
40 lbs. of fresh Limes in good order,
4 tierces fresh Rice,
20 doz. of Pine Apples—*the best ever brought to this market,*
12 boxes first quality Spanish Segars,
Together with

Cocoa Nuts, Sweetmeats, Raisins, Prunes, and a number of other articles in the

Fruit and Grocery Line.

ABEL WILLIS.

July 22.

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FOR SALE,

A two story HOUSE and LOT lying upon the corner of King and Alfred streets. The house is well finished, with every necessary accommodation, consisting of a pantry, kitchen, stable, carriage house, smoke house, &c. &c. The lot is 60 feet front on King street, by 100 feet back to a 15 feet alley.

Also,

A two story HOUSE, 40 feet front, with a half acre lot, including a garden neatly paled in, lying upon the corner of Cameron and Alfred streets.—The house is very convenient, with a kitchen, store room, stable, &c. &c.

Also,

A FARM about three and an half miles from Alexandria, containing about 100 acres, partly lying on the Colchester road, and commanding a very extensive prospect of the town and river; with a dwelling house 24 feet by 34, a kitchen adjoining, and several improvements, consisting of a barn and stable 60 feet by 20. There are about 36 acres of land cleared, with a young orchard containing about 600 trees of choice fruit.—For terms apply to

THOS. RICHARDS,
At his store opposite the Washington tavern.
Aug. 18.

Tobacco Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a few hds. of Tobacco on the inspection of Alexandria, Colchester or Dumfries.

JOHN G. LADD.

Aug. 4.

To be Let,

For one year, or longer if required, The HOUSE and two acre LOT, including two well cultivated gardens, at present occupied by the subscriber, nearly adjoining Mr. Hoff's meadow, and within a short distance of the town of Alexandria. The house is in complete order for the reception of a genteel family. Possession may be had immediately on application to JOHN WHITE,
Corner of Fairfax and Cameron streets.
July 17.

JUST RECEIVED,
At the old Fruit Store,
Lower end of Prince street,
A quantity of fresh Limes,
Some excellent Cheese,
Bacon and Pork, and
A general assortment of Groceries.

THOMAS SIMMS.

June 3.

Notice.

The partnership which lately subsisted between J. M. A. Van Havre and C. J. Stier, under the firm of Van Havre and Stier, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all those who may have any claims against the said concerns are requested to produce their accounts, and those indebted to the same are desired to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.

J. M. A. VAN HAVRE,
CHARLES JEAN STIER.
July 17, 1801.

Intending both to sail, in a short time for Europe, we have empowered H. J. Stier, Esq. of Bladensburg, to transact all business for our accounts in our absence, of which all concerned will please to take notice.

J. M. A. VAN HAVRE,
CHARLES JEAN STIER.
July 18.

2aw12t

A parcel of good

BACON HAMS,

Four casks Spanish Brown,
Jamaica Spirit,
Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar in
hds and bns.

Apple Brandy and } in barrels,
Whiskey
1st and 2d quality James River To-
bacco in kegs,
Coarse Salt,

For Sale

By Wm. Hartshorne.

8 mo. 12. eo4w

French Bur Stones.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A quantity of French Bur Stones, of a very superior size and quality, which they offer for sale, at their store, No. 93, Bowly's wharf.

J. Ogleby & D. Winchester.
Baltimore, March 26.

Marine Insurance Shares

For Sale—Apply to

Wm. I. HALL.

Aug. 14.

The subscriber will be obliged to the gentleman to whom he lent his surtout coat, five or six weeks ago, to return it.

CHARLES BENNETT.

Aug. 25.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust made by Charles Lowe to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a debt due, the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Alexandria, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 21st day of September next, A three story

BRICK HOUSE & LOT,

Situate upon the north side of Prince street and east side of Washington street, and bounded as followeth, viz.

" Beginning at the intersection of said street, and running thence northwardly with Washington street and binding therewith 100 feet to a 10 feet alley, thence eastwardly with the line of the alley and parallel to Prince street 6 feet, thence southwardly with a line parallel to Washington street 24 feet, thence westwardly with a line parallel to Prince street 37 feet, thence southwardly with a line parallel to Washington street 76 feet to Prince street, thence westwardly with that street and binding therewith to the beginning, being 26 feet."

Subject to a ground rent of 43 dollars per annum.

LUDWELL LEE.

August 10. eo18t

RECEIVED,

By the brig Henderson, captain Archer, from Whitehaven, and for Sale, 3000 bushels of Stove Salt,

A complete assortment of

Earthen and Stone Ware,

in crates—A quantity of

HARDWARE,

Consisting of

Frying Pans, Spades, Shovels, broad

Hoes, Sad Irons, Hinges, &c.

LIKEWISE by the brig Fanny, captain Woodhouse, from London, a neat assortment of well chosen and seasonable

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of oznaburghs, Irish linens, muslinets, hosiery, superfine cloth and cambric, hats, bed-ticking and printed cottons.

June 11.

eo

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Codon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will frown the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburgh. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will frown these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Codon, near its mouth, and within ¼ of a mile of the River Potomac. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine Sugar Trees on it; from which I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually.

There are also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighborhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per acre. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will frown it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the City of Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

R. T. HOPE.
January 15.

THE subscriber, lately from Cumberland county, England, informs the gentlemen of Alexandria, and its neighborhood, that he keeps a stable at the sign of the Black Horse, King street, Alexandria, where he intends practising his profession, as foxing, nicking and curing all sorts of distempers, such as spavins, ringbones, cribs, yellow water, blind staggers, weak eyes and glanders. Likewise, cutting and splaying all kinds of creatures. He will insure all horses in the time of nicking and cutting, if required. *No cure no pay.*

JAMES FEARON.

July 28. eo

For Sale, or to be Leased, In the City of Washington, and possession given immediately,

A handsome, well-finished three story BUILDING, on New-Jersey Avenue, in the vicinity of the Capitol, and the nearest dwelling on the south of it on Capitol Hill. The lot and house are well situated, and will always command an uninterrupted view of the whole city and George-Town to the west, as well as of the Potomac and Eastern Branch. The house contains 15 convenient rooms, exclusive of garret and cellars.

If sold, United States stock, or stock in any of the banks would be taken for the whole or part of the payment, and a good title given; or, if leased for 5 years, the terms would be accommodating to a good tenant.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Hodgson, in that city, or the subscriber in Baltimore.

MATHEW BROWN.

December 26.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.
KING-STREET a few doors above the
WASHINGTON TAVERN.

On The
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Run
Port
Clare
Sugar
Foliar
Coffee
House

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